

and gain in stature with every cheer. His head was up and his smile broad as he was shown to the alleyway leading across the "bridge of sighs" to the Florida Prison.

Twenty-five taxmen of the special panel called for the trial of John T. Hettrick and others on charges growing out of the Lockwood committee were excused from the court room while sentence was pronounced on Brindell.

HETTRICK'S TRIAL ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE BEGINS

Justice McAvoy Takes Steps to Hasten the Selection of the Jury.

A beginning was made to-day in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of the trial of John T. Hettrick, counsel and manager of pools of plumbing, cut stone and other contractors, William H. Chapman, business agent of the Plumbers Union, Local No. 463, William Doran, President of the union, and Herbert Smith of the contracting firm of Hermin and Smith.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War and commander of a regiment of regular artillery in France, is conducting the prosecution, assisted by Kenneth Spencer. For Mr. Hettrick appeared Robert J. Elder; for Mr. Chapman, William J. Fallon; for Mr. Doran, Nathaniel Cohen, and for Mr. Smith, Martin Cechoy, formerly Director of the Draft in this district.

In an effort to hasten the selection of the jury, Justice McAvoy, when one taxman had been sworn and seated in the examination chair, ordered all the other seventy-four members of the special panel to pay close attention and take note of any information gained from counsel's questions which would affect their own qualifications.

Mr. Smith then read out the membership list of the Building Trades Employers' Association, several hundred of names in all. Prospective jurors were instructed that when called for individual examination they must tell the court of any relations they may have had with those whose names were read.

The jury selection was a process such as only occasionally is known to the courts. Mr. Stimson, Mr. Cechoy, Mr. Elder, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Fallon walked up and down the courtroom among the taxmen seated asking general questions preliminary to the individual examinations. Each was followed by assistant counsel, making notes.

C. H. Keenan and one or two others said they had an ineradicable prejudice against the methods of officers of labor unions. Nobody would admit that he had any prejudice against plumbers.

Each candidate for the jury was then questioned in turn by all the lawyers, each having regard to the interests of his own client.

The indictment forming the basis of the prosecution alleges that prior to the adoption of the code of practice on June 15, 1919, "the members of the Hettrick combination were in competition," but that the agreement entered into was for "the purpose of restraining and preventing competition in the supply and price of plumbing materials and supplies."

It is then alleged that "to the great and manifest injury of trade and commerce," these four on Sept. 15, 1919, "conspired to effect the following purposes:

"1. To continue the Hettrick combination of plumbers and to extend the operation thereof. 2. To cause, procure and cause other master plumbers to become parties in the agreement, and to carry on business in accordance with the terms thereof. 3. To use and attempt the intimidation by threats to master plumbers who were not parties to the agreement, and who had a legal right to abstain from becoming parties, with a view to compelling the master plumbers to become parties. 4. By force, threats and intimidation to prevent master plumbers who were non-members from exercising their lawful trade and calling."

The overt acts then alleged are:

"That on Sept. 15, 1919, Smith threatened Charles Darmstadt that on March 15, 1920, Smith threatened Joseph Miller; that on April 4, 1920, Doran and Chapman threatened Joseph Landau; that on April 23, 1920, Hettrick attended a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association and made an address and advised those present who were not members to become members; that on April 23, 1920, Doran attended a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association and stated that those who were not members would be prevented from obtaining men; that on April 23, 1920, Hettrick threatened Joseph M. Kander; that on April 20, 1920, Doran and Chapman threatened James and Charles Armstrong; that on March 15, 1920, Doran and Chapman threatened W. Y. Jack; that on April 15, 1920, Doran, Chapman and Hettrick met at the Hotel Marlborough and Hettrick asked the officers of the union if the union was going to continue its policy in regard to the code of practice."

GOV. MILLER NOT TO SPEAK.

Notifies Lincoln Dinner Committee. Physician Forbids It.

Gov. Miller, who was to be the principal speaker at the Lincoln dinner in the Waldorf next Saturday night, has notified the committee in charge that he will not attend.

BOTH PARTIES JOIN IN OVERRIDING ARMY CUT VETO

Not Intended as a Slap at Wilson but as a Move for Economy.

FEAR PUBLIC OPINION.

Hint That Allies Will Soon Be Asked to Pay Interest on War Loan.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8. (Copyright, 1920.)—No better proof of the tendency to return to normalcy in a hurry could be given than the overwhelming vote by which both Houses of Congress have just passed over President Wilson's veto of the bill to reduce the army from 300,000 to 175,000 men.

Democrats joined the Republicans not because of any desire to take a slap at the White House, but because, as several members explained it, public opinion in all parts of the country is insistently demanding that Congress economize and reduce taxes. Neither party dares stand in the way of the pruning knife, and while, as is customary during waves of economy, some worthwhile appropriations are lost in the shuffle, the desire to cut down the size of the Army proceeded rather from a feeling that for the next few years at least there would be more than enough ex-service men in the country to respond instantly to an emergency call.

Back of the fight for a larger Army has been the argument that while the number of privates might be reduced, officers could not be kept unless the army organization were large enough to hold them. But there, too, members of Congress seem to feel that plenty of officers will be available for the next few years at least out of the ranks of the old war veterans.

BAKER'S VIEW SWAYED BY THE GENERAL STAFF.

President Wilson sent his veto message upon the advice of Secretary Baker, who, of course, lives in the atmosphere of the general staff, where the desire to maintain a large army goes as to keep enough officers on duty, and particularly to enable officers to hold their rank is not an insignificant or unnatural factor in the psychology of the situation.

In Congress there has been an abrupt return to conditions as they existed before the war when both the army and navy had to beg repeatedly for appropriations. The irony of the present situation is that while Secretaries Baker and Daniels and the Democratic Administration bore the brunt of the criticism leveled by the National Security League and similar defense societies for the unpreparedness of the United States on entering the World War, it is the Republican Congress which to-day is compelling the reduction of the army to 175,000 and it is a Democratic President who is contending for the viewpoint of Theodore Roosevelt who used to say the peace-time army of the United States ought not to be less than 250,000 men.

The true significance of the temper of Congress cannot be judged alone by the reduction of the army. The spontaneous outburst in the Senate against the suggestion from abroad that America be asked to cancel the Allied war debt is another symptom of normalcy. Just as before the war there have been regarded as out of the question for the United States to loan money to European countries to assist them to reach either political or economic stability, so now any suggestion that the United States should loan money to foreign governments is promptly rejected.

GLASS WARNED EUROPE TO EXPECT NO MORE LOANS.

This is not only true of Republicans but of Democrats. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, warned Europe when he was Secretary of the Treasury that America had ceased her loans to foreign governments and was going out of the banking business. Republicans are taking the same position, and the move to prohibit by statute the making of any foreign loans may go through Congress more easily than most people suppose.

The reason for this attitude may be misunderstood abroad as selfishness or indifference to Europe's woes, but it is really a hint of a remark that against financial transactions with Europe at a time when domestic reconstruction requires every resource. Some of our legislators will soon begin to betray signs of nervousness over the payment of interest by the Allies on present debts, and the deferring of those payments may occasion even more controversy than the present hints about cancellation of the principal. In other words, judging by the temper of Congress, foreign governments may in the near future be pressed to pay interest on the present loans in order that the amounts which must be raised inside the United States by taxation may be reduced, and thus individual income tax rates brought down.

Congress is thinking more in economic than political terms nowadays, and members of both parties have their ears sharply attuned to the murmurings of the populace for lower taxes and less governmental expenditures. Congress has a genuine economy streak, the like of which has not been seen in the legislative generation.

Striking Costumes to Be Worn At Mardi Gras Ball at the Ritz



MISS MARY LEE BROUSSEAU AS SLAVE GIRL.

A Mardi Gras ball and pageant will be given to-night at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Southern Industrial Educational Association. The queen will be impersonated by Miss Kathleen Beale Crawford and the king by Baron Sigmond Brock-Pitt.

Preceding the dance a pageant entitled "Romance," arranged by the sculptress, Miss Belle Kinney, will be presented by sixty young men and women. A prologue by Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Westcott will be recited by Miss Thalia Lawton.

Rafaelo Diaz of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Miss Carrie Bridgwell will sing, and dances will be given by

KAISER DIDN'T START WAR, COLLEGES DID

Materialism of Intellectuals, Not Pan-Germanism, the Cause, Greek Bishop Tells Columbia.

Pan-Germanism, Kaiserism, invasion of Belgium and the slaying of the Austrian Archduke were only secondary causes of the war, major causes, Bishop Nicholas of the Greek Orthodox Church told students of Columbia University this afternoon. The primary cause, and the primary responsibility rested with the European universities, and their methods, he said.

Throughout the Nineteenth Century, Bishop Nicholas declared a system of thought was developed in the European Universities which divorced entirely the teaching of knowledge and conduct, thus creating an intellectual class which thought in terms of material things only. This is the class that led Europe into the World War, said Bishop Nicholas, and is the class still leading, or "misleading Europe," as Bishop Nicholas put it, preparing even to-day for another war.

Bishop Nicholas is at present Bishop of Ochrida in Southern Siberia, but is here as the guest of American Universities and Churches. He is also President of the Advisory Council of Serbian Child Welfare Associations of America.

BONDS TO MAKE UP SCHOOL DEFICIT

Lockwood Bill Would Permit Special Revenue Issue by City.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Senator Charles C. Lockwood has introduced a bill providing for the issuance by the City of New York of special revenue bonds to meet the \$27,000,000 left out of the public school budget by the Board of Estimates.

The bill also authorizes the New York City Board of Education to make up a special budget for this amount. The proposal permits the raising of money by bond issue during the current fiscal year to take care of teachers' salaries and other items essential for school maintenance, for which Mayor Hylan and his associates failed to provide.

CONTESTS SON'S WILL.

Father Doubts Dead Dealer Failed to Provide for Widow.

Samuel Horowitz of Pittsburgh to-day filed a petition in the Surrogate's office objecting to the probate of the will of his son, Ely W. Horowitz (who had assumed the latter name), a diamond merchant of No. 37 Nassau Street, on the ground no provision had been made for Horowitz's widow.

Horowitz's estate amounted to \$260,000 and was disposed of in a will which his father declares not to be the last will. He believes the legitimate document fraudulently destroyed. Horowitz married shortly after the execution of the alleged will filed for probate, and, Mr. Horowitz declares, the affection his son had for his wife would not have permitted the existence of a will making no provision for her.

HARDING HAS A DAY ON THE GOLF LINKS

Renews Acquaintances Made During the Last Twenty Years in Daytona Neighborhood.

DAYTONA, Fla., Feb. 8.—President-elect Harding spent to-day playing golf and renewing old acquaintances in Daytona, Seaside and Ormond, while he waited for the houseboat Victoria to take him aboard here for the last leg of his vacation cruise along the Florida coast.

Mr. Harding is two days overdue at St. Augustine, which will be his headquarters during the remainder of February, but all conflicting engagements have been cancelled to permit him to complete his journey there.

This section of the Florida coast has been a stamping ground of the President-elect for nearly twenty years. Many of the winter residents are neighbors from Ohio.



MISS PAULINE CHAPIN BOURNE.

A "Romance," arranged by the sculptress, Miss Belle Kinney, will be presented by sixty young men and women. A prologue by Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Westcott will be recited by Miss Thalia Lawton.

Rafaelo Diaz of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Miss Carrie Bridgwell will sing, and dances will be given by

GIRL HAS NO FARE, BUT SUCH A WALLOP

"Take That and That and That!" Her Reply to Conductor—Last "That" Costs Her \$10.

"He made me mad," explained pretty Alfonso Loyacono, twenty-two, a model when called before Magistrate Corrigan in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of administering two slaps and one punch to Sam Orisa, conductor on a Sixth Avenue surface car.

Miss Loyacono, whose temperament may be due in part to her mixed Spanish and French descent, lived at No. West 10th Street. When she opened her purse after boarding the car she found she had left her money at home.

Sam said the rule was to pay or get off. He received a slap on each side of the face. A passenger rushed forward and paid the girl's fare, which satisfied Sam.

All went well until the car reached 23d Street. As Miss Loyacono got off she is alleged to have given Sam a parting pinch in the nose, which caused her arrest. She was fined \$10.

ALDERMEN FAVOR CITY COMMISSION TO PROBE TRACTION

(Continued From First Page.)

The committee believes New York City will not get a square deal until the organic laws of the State are changed and the Constitution permits it just representation in the State Legislature, in accord with the population.

The Evening World's contention that there is considerable surplus power generated by the Interborough, which could be sold at a great profit, is borne out by the following paragraph in the committee's report:

"There is no doubt that the operating costs have increased since the subway contract was signed, and the Subway Sun and other purveyors of news of this town have not at all understated the facts. Notwithstanding these increases, a cursory examination of only a few of the high spots in subway financing discloses that the lemons are selling power to one of their subsidiary bankrupt trolley lines in Queens Borough for less than pre-war prices, and this company was charged with power cost up to Dec. 31, 1920, of more than \$2,300,000, which remains unpaid and has been accumulating since October, 1908. This is one of the companies thrown into the transit melting pot by Mr. Belmont.

"It is no wonder that the public is now in a state of mind to take nothing for granted," as Gov. Miller succinctly stated in his message. The question now is will a settlement of this matter be reached by agreement or by force, and we ask the Legislature in all sincerity and candor not to permit this city to be treated as a conquered province."

BAR HOST TO JUSTICES.

The seventeenth annual dinner of the Association of the Bar of Bronx County was held last night in the Hotel Commodore.

The principal guests were Justices William P. Burr, Mitchell L. Erlanger, John Ford, Leonard A. Glueck, Charles L. Guy, James O'Malley, Francis Martin M. Varley Platak and Indore Wasservogel, President P. Donnelly, former Sheriff, was toastmaster.

The speakers were District Attorney Edward J. Glennon, Edmund L. Mooney and the Rev. Father Daniel J. Quinn.

Woman Ends Life With Gas.

The police of the West 125th Street Station report that Elizabeth Murray, thirty years old, of No. 623 West 121st Street, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas in the apartment of Hamilton Calvert at No. 610 West 113th Street to-day.

NO MORE REWARDS FOR STOLEN AUTOS WITHOUT ARRESTS

Insurance Companies Aid Whitman in Plan to Stamp Out Police Graft.

Charles S. Whitman announced to-day that as a result of the city graft investigation, 103 automobile insurance companies in New York had discontinued the payment of rewards for stolen cars except in cases where the thief is arrested and convicted. Heretofore rewards have been paid merely for the recovery of the cars. Four former members of the Automobile Squad are under indictment for the alleged acceptance of these gratuities.

The insurance companies' action followed a resolution of the Joint Theft Committee. The resolution says all rewards paid hereafter will be in conformity with the statutes and specific mention is made that the object is to "defeat collusion between thieves and the police."

"This is the best thing that has happened yet in the investigation," said Mr. Whitman. "The new rule, if lived up to, should break up automobile thievery in New York."

The Theft Committee's action was the result of a recent conference between its members and Mr. Whitman. The committee pledged itself to give every possible aid to Mr. Whitman's investigation.

Mr. Whitman said he would go before the Grand Jury this afternoon and submit evidence against two more members of the Automobile Squad whom he accuses of accepting unlawful fees.

Judge Mullen of General Sessions seemed much inclined to-day to accede to the request of Louis Fridger, counsel to Detective Martin Owens and Thomas J. Moran, that he be permitted to inspect the minutes of the Whitman Grand Jury that indicted them for taking unlawful fees as reward for finding stolen automobiles.

The Court, after listening to Mr. Fridger's tribute to Owens's service overseas and his record and to the protest of Assistant District Attorney Petty against the requested inspection, said that he would give the Prosecutor until Friday to submit a brief giving reasons why the permission should not be granted.

Mr. Fridger said the principal witness was an insurance adjuster, Mark R. Decker. Under the law he was an accomplice and unless corroborative evidence was adduced, the indictment should never be filed.

Mr. Petty asked how did Mr. Fridger know that Decker had not been used as a decoy.

Judge Mullen said that he had dismissed many indictments found during the regime of District Attorney Swann and his predecessors on insufficient evidence, adding: "If your question, Mr. Petty, is that Owens is not entitled to inspect the minutes, I don't agree with you. I'll not hesitate to grant the request unless you convince me I should not do so."

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QUICK PUNISHMENT IF GERMANS BALK ON REPARATIONS

Under Allied Agreement France Could Act as Mandatory for Others.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Swift punishment can and will be meted out to Germany if any Allied nation is dissatisfied with that country's response to the reparations and disarmament demands of the Entente, said Premier Briand of France in an interview to-day. An agreement has been entered into whereby any Entente nation can act as mandatory for the others if she deems coercive measures necessary.

"The Allied note, which was sent to Berlin after the Allied council," Premier Briand stated, "contained no stipulations regarding penalties, because such provision would have been equivalent to admitting that the Germans might not fulfill their obligations."

"The mechanism of the penalties agreed upon is much simpler and rapid in action than is generally understood."

"The day one of the Entente powers is obliged to take any action on coercive measures included in the Allied agreement of Jan. 23, this power has only to inform the other Allied governments and without any new negotiations it will be entitled to act as a mandatory for the others. France, Great Britain or Italy may act whenever she thinks necessary and the other powers will approve."

"The question is to know whether Germany is willing or unwilling to carry out her obligations or force the Allies to employ energetic means of persuasion."

Mr. Briand's interview was granted after he had talked with Ambassador Laurent of Germany.

GERMANS TO PARLEY ON REPARATIONS

Berlin Announces Acceptance of the Invitation to the London Conference.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The German Government has accepted the invitation to participate in the Allied conference on reparations in London on March 1. It was announced to-day.

The government, in sending its acceptance, sets forth its supposition that the negotiations will include discussion of the German counter proposal.

SEES RUSSIA AS KEY TO DISARMAMENT

Reds Now Have Largest Standing Army in Europe, Sir Philip Gibbs Declares.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—No general disarmament can be accomplished until Russia is brought back into line with civilized ideals, Sir Philip Gibbs, British writer, to-day told the House Naval Affairs Committee.

"The whole key to the situation in Europe is Russia," he said. "The nations of Europe cannot disarm so long as the menace of the Russian Red Army—now the greatest standing army in Europe—exists."

He recommended that representatives of Bolshevik Russia be invited to a disarmament conference, as well as those of Germany, Austria and Turkey.

"The burden of armaments in Europe is greater to-day than it was in 1914," he asserted. "England is spending 270,000,000 pounds a year (nearly \$1,500,000,000) on its military-naval establishment. This sum is more than twice the entire national budget for all purposes before the war."

In Mesopotamia alone, Sir Philip said, Great Britain is spending to-day 60,000,000 pounds a year for military purposes.

He added that there had been much discussion in England late about the idea of a big American navy, but that "most of our people do not regard the American navy as a menace."

LONGER TRAINS FOR WEST SIDE "L"

Five Cars Instead of Three From 9 o'Clock Until Midnight Hereafter.

Improved transit facilities on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines was promised to-day by representatives of the Interborough Company to Deputy Public Service Commissioner Staley, who heard complaints of transit inspectors to the effect that from 9 o'clock until midnight three-car trains are inadequate. The Interborough will make all trains during those hours of five cars, beginning to-day.

The Hamilton Grange Community Street car line of 136th Street as a terminal on the Broadway local subway. It was contended that 137th Street has long since ceased to be "uptown," and it was urged that all Broadway locals should run through to Dyckman Street.

The company promised to observe the conditions further before making the change.

SLAIN WOMAN'S BODY IS FOUND IN NEWARK BAY

Stab Wound in the Head and One of Her Fingers is Partly Severed.

The body of a good looking young woman, attired in clothing of fine texture and silk underwear and stockings was found in Newark Bay off the foot of 25th Street, Bayonne, at noon to-day by Joseph Larsson, a boatman.

The woman had been murdered as was indicated by stab wounds in her head and the fact that the third finger of her right hand was hanging by the skin having been almost severed by a knife.

The body had been in the water less than twenty-four hours. It is believed it floated down from the Hackensack River.

The woman was between twenty-five and thirty years old, weighed 140 pounds and was about 5 feet 5 inches tall. She had dark hair and blue eyes and her teeth were sound and white.

The only jewelry was her wedding ring on the left hand. She wore a maroon colored cloth coat, a dark silk waist, cloth skirt, pink silk lingerie, a pink corset, black silk stockings and a pair of black lace shoes bought from the Newark Shoe Store Company, a chain concern with stores throughout Eastern Jersey.

It was apparent that the stab wounds and, perhaps, fractures of the skull caused by blows with a heavy instrument had caused death. The partly severed finger and large bruises on the woman's arms indicated that she had put up a fight for her life.

The assumption that the body floated down from the Hackensack River is based on the knowledge of the tides of Newark Bay possessed by the Bayonne boatmen. They say that two tides would sweep the body from the Hackensack to the point where it was found in the bay.

The woman's features indicate that she was an Italian. Her hands are calloused and the callouses point to employment in a factory—possibly a silk mill. In a pocket of her coat was found a leather purse containing five one-dollar bills and six pennies.

\$12,500,000 IS VOTED FOR 5 HOSPITALS

Senate Rejects Provision for Lease of \$3,000,000 Institution Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate to-day adopted a provision for \$12,500,000 for the construction of five new hospitals for sick and disabled service men, after eliminating five sites suggested by the Senate Appropriations Committee and providing that the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall select the sites.

An amendment by Senator Wadsworth, New York, authorizing the Government to lease the \$3,000,000 New York Military Hospital, when completed, was rejected.

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